REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1893-94,

WITH

APPENDIX.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1895.

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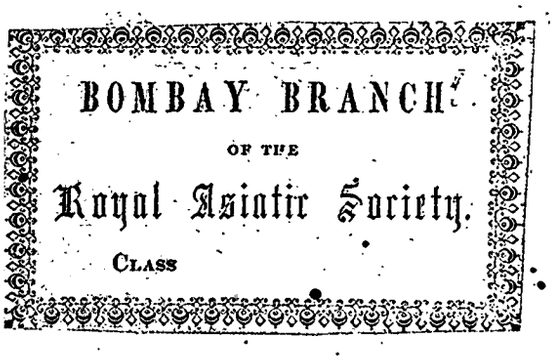

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1895.

No. 6044 of 1894.

From

THE HONOURABLE T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Ábkári,
Bombay;

To

THE HONOURABLE J. NUGENT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Daran, 11th December 1894.

SIR,

INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1893-94, ending 31st July 1894.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

2. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Málwa and Rájputána; and for its weighment and for the issue of the necessary passes, and the recovery of the pass-fees due thereon, Government have established scales and maintained offices at Ahmedabad and at the following places in Central India and Rajputana, *viz.* Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Ajmir, Mándesar, Bhopál, and Chitor. Opium passed at the Government scales is packed in chests, each containing 140¼ lbs., or in half chests containing each 70⅛ lbs. avoirdupois.

3. The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency is prohibited, and the importation of opium from Málwa is restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are subjected on arrival to examination, and the transport of opium from place to place is permitted only under official passes, while the wholesale trade in the drug is entirely separated from the retail trade.

4. The system under which opium farms are managed is that except in Aden and the districts of Bijápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, and Ratnágiri the farmers pay duty only on the opium bought by them for sale; they pay no license fees for the privilege of sale, but are required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers and for the prevention of illicit practices. This system was introduced into the Town and Island of Bombay in the year under report with the modification that, instead of guaranteeing a minimum vend, the farmer should pay a license fee in addition to his contribution for establishment charges. In the five districts named above and in Aden, which consume very little opium, the old license fee system continues.

5. The rule under which the maximum quantity of opium which may legally be possessed by one person without a pass is limited to two tolas is one which I should be glad to see modified. During the year under report it was the cause of great harrassment and I fear real hardship to many travellers by rail from foreign territory. Very many of the so-called cases of smuggling were really infractions of this rule, and the injurious way in which it worked was specially noticeable in the Ahmedabad district, where

INTRODUCTION.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

month after month unwitting transgressors were prosecuted and punished by the magistracy. Native States in and beyond this Presidency, as a rule, refuse to accept the rule, and though I, with the sanction of Government accorded in their Resolutions Nos. 5034 and 7619, dated respectively the 11th June and 12th September 1894, have taken steps to give the widest publicity to the rule, and the consequences of breach thereof, no real improvement in the situation can be hoped for till either the rule is modified in this Presidency, or the Native States can be induced to enforce it in their territories.

The sale of opium or its preparations in any form for consumption on the premises being prohibited, no licenses for the sale of chandul and madat were issued in the year under report.

6. Agreements are in force with all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually stopping the contraband traffic in opium. Under these agreements—

(1) The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States except Baroda.

(2) Baroda is permitted to grow the poppy and manufacture opium under a State monopoly, for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. The State has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices to those for the time being in force in adjoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory, and into the territories of adjoining Native States.

(3) All other Native States are required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption either from some British depôt, by purchase wholesale in the Bombay market or by direct importation from Málwa under regular passes, and to retail it to their subjects at prices not lower than the retail prices for the time being in force in British districts.

(4) All Native Chiefs are bound to exert themselves to prevent the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories.

(5) In return for the obligations undertaken, the States are guaranteed the enjoyment of the privileges enumerated below, so long as they faithfully carry out their agreements.

7. Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly, and is, besides, allowed to import from Málwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Málwa opium may be wanted for its home consumption. Cambay, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Kutch and Káthiáwár are allowed a similar remission to the extent of one-third; the Sátára Jághirdárs (including the Bhor State, since transferred to the Poona Political Agency, and Jath and Daflápur States, since transferred to the Kolhápur Political Agency) of one-tenth; and all other States of one-fifth of the duty. Special compensation has also been granted in all cases in which any loss of the opium revenue formerly enjoyed by Chiefs was found to have been caused by the arrangements.

8. No change has been made during the year under report either in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium, in the system of administration, or in the rates of duty, which were, for opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries, Rs. 600, and for opium imported for local con-

sumption in the Bombay Presidency Rs. 700 per chest, the rates levied at the scales at Ajmir being as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

9. The following statement shows the number of chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of duty levied thereon in 1893-94 and in the previous year :— Total exports from Agencies and duty realizations.

For Export to	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Presidency	583	4,08,100	527½	3,69,250
Nizám's territory	418	2,92,600	299	2,09,300
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	267	1,86,900	254	1,77,800
Mysore (duty-free)	20	.....	20	.....
Coorg (do.)	1	.....	½	.....
Bombay Presidency	27,066½	1,62,58,650	34,718½	2,08,53,225
Do. (duty-free)	146½	.....	156½	.....
Total ...	28,502	1,71,46,250	35,976	2,16,09,575

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

10. The exports to other Presidencies and States in India outside the Bombay Presidency during the year under report were 1,101 chests, and the duty collections Rs. 7,56,350, a decrease of 188 chests and Rs. 1,31,250 duty, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly in the Nizám's territory, which imported 119 chests less than in 1892-93. These exports and collections are not included in the accounts of this Presidency.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

11. The exports from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency on payment of duty increased from 27,066½ chests in 1892-93 to 34,718½ in the year under report. The increase of 7,652 chests is due to greater activity of trade with China. The duty-free imports under special passes for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission were 156½ chests or 10 chests more than in the preceding year. Of these 10 chests, 9 represent the increase in Málwa imports and one in Dungarpur opium.

Exports from Ajmir and other Agencies.

12. Excepting Jaora, which alone shows a decrease of 85½ chests, the exports from the other Agencies increased, the most noticeable increases being in Indore, Ujjain, Mándesar, and Ratlam to the extent of 2,730½, 2,486½, 929½, and 795½ chests respectively. One chest was exported from the Ajmir Agency in the year under report, though for some years past there had been no exports from that Agency.

Opium passed from Ahmedabad scales.

13. As in the previous year no Baroda opium was brought to the Ahmedabad scales during the year under report. The imports from Dungarpur were 78 chests, of which 66 were duty-paid and 12 duty-free, the increase being 10 chests over the preceding year.

Duty realizations on export from scales.

14. The pass-fee or duty payable on exports from the agencies in Málwa to places in the Bombay Presidency is levied at the scales in the form of hundis drawn on Bombay, and payable at six days' sight. The hundis must be cashed before the consignee can obtain delivery of the opium. At the Ajmir Agency the duty is paid in cash or by hundi payable at sight, drawn on Bombay, while at Ahmedabad only cash, or hundis payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay, are accepted. The total duty levied under these rules on the opium exported from the several agencies to Bombay and other places within the Presidency was Rs. 2,08,53,225, or Rs. 45,94,575 more than in the previous year.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

15. The subjoined table shows the exports at the dieffrent rates of duty from the scales to places in the Bombay Presidency in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, and the duty paid in cash or by hundis :—

Rate of Duty per Chest.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 700	187½	1,31,250	221	1,54,725
„ 600	26,879	1,61,27,400	34,497½	2,06,98,500
Total ...	27,066½	1,62,58,650	34,718½	2,08,53,225

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

16. The actual imports into the Presidency of duty-paid opium were 32,852 chests, and the duty actually realized by encashment of hundis and brought to account in the year under report was Rs. 2,06,37,525. These figures, which differ from those in the preceding paragraph, have been arrived at in the following manner :—

	Chests.	Duty. Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1893-94 ...	34,718½	2,08,53,225
Deduct—Number which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year ...	1,506	....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year ...	1,069	6,41,400
	32,143½	2,02,11,825
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1892-93 which arrived in Bombay in 1893-94, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1892-93 ...	...	...
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1893-94 ...	708½	4,25,700
	32,852	2,06,37,525

17. The transactions detailed in the two preceding paragraphs for the year under report are summarised and contrasted below with similar figures for the previous year and with the annual averages of three years ending with 1888-89 and 1891-92, the differential duty on opium sold in Bombay for home consumption being also shown for the periods in question :—

Years.	Chests cleared and Duty levied at the Scales.			Chests arrived and Duty realized in Bombay.				
	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty levied.	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty realized.	Amount of differential Duty realized.	Total amount of Duty realized.
	Duty-paid.	Duty-free.		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89 ...	36,127	132	2,35,02,742	36,596	132	2,38,02,550	59,222	2,38,61,772
Do. do. ending 1891-92	30,013	216	18,475,825	29,921	216	1,84,20,942	1,06,379	1,85,27,321
In 1892-93	27,066½	146½	1,62,58,650	26,655½	146½	1,60,11,600	1,27,343	1,61,38,943
„ 1893-94	34,718½	156½	2,08,53,225	32,852	156½	2,06,37,525	1,25,700	2,07,63,225

18. From the above table it will be perceived that the actual arrivals in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report, including duty-free imports, were 33,008½ chests,

or 6,206½ more than in the preceding year, the increase in the duty collections being Rs. 46,24,282.

Imports by Native States and farmers of British Districts under duty-paid and duty-free passes.

19. Of the 33,008½ chests imported, 32,625 were brought to and lodged in the Government Central Warehouse. The remaining 383½ chests, which include 156½ chests imported free of duty by Native States and 227 chests imported for home consumption on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest by opium farmers in the British districts and in Native States, entitled to partial or full remission of duty, were conveyed direct to their destinations as noted below:—

	Chests.	
Duty-paid at Rs. 700 per Chest—		
Káthiáwár	192½	
Bánsda	1½	
Phaltan	3	
Kaira	5	
Sholápur	10	
Surat	15	
		227
Duty-free—		
Pálanpur	54	
Máhi Kántha	52	
Rewa Kántha	34½	
Cambay	16	
		156½
Total ...		383½

Bombay Central Warehouse account.

20. The Bombay Central Warehouse account for the year under report stood as under:—

	Chests.	
Book balance on 31st July 1893	372	
Add—Excess discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1892-93	8½	
Actual stock on 1st August 1893	380½	
Imported during the year under report	32,625	
Returned from Broach	2	
Do. from China	6	
Total Stock ...		33,013½
Exported to China	31,233	
Do. to Zanzibar and other African ports	11½	
Do. to Cochin and Allepey	59½	
		31,304

Sold for home consumption—

(*a*) To Native Chiefs of—

	Chests.	
Dharampur	1½	
Bhor	3½	
Kutch	58	
Káthiáwár	93	
Cambay	2	
Rewa Kántha	16½	
		174½

(*b*) To licensed opium vendors of—

Bombay	106
Ahmedabad	120
Kaira	65
Panch Maháls	28
Broach	66
Surat	10
Thána	8½
Násik	37
Khándesh	84
Ahmednagar	80

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

		Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
Poona		64½		
Sholápur		54		
Sátára		24½		
Kolába		5½		
			753	
(c) To Government for supply of depôts ...			329½	
				1,257
Total disposed of ...			...	32,561
Book Balance on 31st July 1894 ...			...	452½
			Total ...	33,013½

21. The balance of opium actually found in the warehouse at the end of the year under report was 466 chests and 17 lbs., or 13 chests and 87 lbs. in excess of the book balance shown in the preceding paragraph. This excess is due to 80 per cent of the opium imported during the year being old, while 20 per cent thereof was new. Full explanation as to how the excess occurs in the case of old opium has been given in paragraph 25 of the report for the year 1886-87.

DISTRIBUTION.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

22. The figures marginally noted show the number of chests exported to China during each of the past ten years ending 1893-94. It will be seen therefrom that the exports in the year under report show an increase as compared not only with the previous year, in which the trade was disturbed by the exchange difficulty, but also with the four years from 1888-89 to 1891-92. This improvement was possibly due to some extent to the partial failure of the China crops, and to the monthly sales of Bengal opium in Calcutta being reduced. It may be noted however that the exports in the year under report were much less than what they used to be ten years ago, when the competition of the cheap China home-grown drug with Indian opium was not so keen.

	Chests.
1884-85	39,819
1885-86	37,173
1886-87	37,838
1887-88	36,353
1888-89	29,777½
1889-90	28,372
1890-91	28,415
1891-92	29,122
1892-93	25,243½
1893-94	31,233

Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

23. The following statement shows the prices of opium ruling in the Bombay market in each month of the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 contrasted with the prices quoted for similar opium in the principal markets of China, *viz.* Hongkong and Shanghai, and the Calcutta market :—

	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)		Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)	
			Hongkong.		Shanghai.						Hongkong.		Shanghai.			
	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August	1,185	1,238	1,247	1,281	1,264	1,318	1,284	1,299	1,121	1,160	1,163	1,236	1,140	1,241	1,070	1,116
September	1,184	1,222	1,244	1,284	1,246	1,302	1,355	1,400	1,111	1,153	1,157	1,229	1,134	1,222	1,043	1,077
October	1,170	1,213	1,224	1,285	1,215	1,281	1,333	1,377	1,133	1,170	1,173	1,236	1,269	1,360	1,080	1,100
November...	1,155	1,196	1,183	1,244	1,189	1,264	1,269	1,271	1,097	1,134	1,092	1,131	1,149	1,206	1,061	1,085
December	1,164	1,208	1,179	1,240	1,192	1,258	1,254	1,247	1,116	1,153	1,117	1,144	1,165	1,202	1,099	1,111
January	1,162	1,201	1,179	1,241	1,189	1,249	1,256	1,271	1,103	1,150	1,117	1,135	1,198	1,227	1,109	1,109
February	1,157	1,201	1,179	1,241	1,211	1,263	1,304	1,315	1,101	1,147	1,080	1,108	1,113	1,174	1,106	1,114
March	1,144	1,200	1,176	1,238	1,204	1,265	1,284	1,303	1,103	1,140	1,055	1,109	1,089	1,149	1,057	1,084
April	1,136	1,194	1,178	1,240	1,195	1,279	1,207	1,221	1,146	1,183	1,178	1,260	1,179	1,264	1,129	1,142
May	1,141	1,194	1,189	1,248	1,195	1,279	1,197	1,165	1,210	1,236	1,225	1,296	1,175	1,315	1,191	1,198
June	1,150	1,199	1,168	1,225	1,165	1,233	1,190	1,171	1,238	1,279	1,199	1,267	1,160	1,312	1,244	1,246
July	1,111	1,166	1,127	1,189	1,110	1,188	1,024	1,021	1,264	1,324	1,252	1,328	1,267	1,390	1,349	1,343
Average ...	1,155	1,203	1,189	1,246	1,198	1,265	1,246	1,255	1,145	1,186	1,151	1,207	1,172	1,254	1,128	1,144

(a)—*Note.* In Calcutta, opium of two seasons is not in the market at the same time, and therefore there is only one price for each of the two varieties (Behar and Benares) of opium sold at Government sales.

DISTRIBUTION.

24. The average prices in the Bombay market fell from Rs. 1,155 per chest in the previous year to Rs. 1,145 in the year under report for new opium, and from Rs. 1,203 to Rs. 1,186 for old opium. For the greater portion of the year the prices were low, but since March last they gradually rose till in July 1894 they were Rs. 1,264 and Rs. 1,324 per chest of new and old opium respectively. It may be mentioned here that in consequence of this rise the issue rate of opium from the Government depôts was increased by one rupee per lb. with effect from the 1st August last.

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Exports to Foreign Countries and Ports in other Presidencies.

25. The exports to the African ports were 11½ chests as against 10 in the previous year. Those to Cochin and Allepey increased from 57 to 59½ chests.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

26. The remaining 1,257 chests were sold for consumption in the Bombay Presidency, as under :—

Wholesale transactions.

	Chests.
(*a*) To Government for the supply of their depôts, from which opium is issued to Native States and to licensed retailers in British districts	329½
(*b*) To British opium farmers	753
(*c*) To Native Chiefs	174½
	1,257

These 1,257 chests are in addition to the 383½ chests referred to in paragraph 19 above as having been imported direct by British opium farmers and Native States without passing through the accounts of the Bombay Central Warehouse. Thus the total stock for home consumption throughout the Bombay Presidency in the year under report was 1,640½ chests, as against 1,605½ chests in the previous year. The Baroda State consumes opium manufactured locally, and the accounts therefor are presented further on in this report.

Standard of weight used for purposes of accounts.

27. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts, and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency is pounds, tolas, and grains, each pound containing 40 tolas, and each tola 180 grains. The accounts given below are according to this standard.

Government stock and purchases.

28. Government bought in the year under report 329½ chests, the price paid therefor being Rs. 4,22,521, and the weight of the opium brought to account 44,849 lbs., while 32 lbs. were also purchased locally for Rs. 322. Thus the total purchases by Government were 44,881 lbs. at a cost of Rs. 4,22,843, or on an average Rs. 9-6-9 per lb. as against Rs. 9-6-0 in the previous year. The balance in the depôt at the commencement of the year was 26,264 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,45,729. The total stock for the year including the opening balance was 71,145 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,68,572, giving an average cost of Rs. 9-6-4, as compared with Rs. 9-5-9 per lb. in the previous year.

Government issue rate.

29. Opium was issued in the year under report from the Government depôts at Rs. 9-8 per lb., in all districts except Sind and Aden, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahâls, Broach, and Surat, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra, and Baroda Cantonment, where the issue rate was Rs. 10.

Issues from Government depôts.

30. The issues from the Government depôts during the year were 48,939 lbs., of which 22,873 were supplied to British licensed retailers, 292 lbs. to the Medical Storekeeper and the Commissariat Department, and 25,774 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

realizations were Rs. 4,86,258, of which Rs. 65,203 were adjusted by credit to sale proceeds, and debit to "Refunds and Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass-fees in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 4,54,231. Deducting from the realizations the expenditure of Rs. 4,66,977 detailed in the margin*, the net profit to Government was Rs. 19,281.

	Rs.
* (1) Prime cost	4,54,231
(2) Value of 321 lbs. written off as loss from wastage and dryage in the depôts.	3,016
(3) Charges incurred on account of the transport of opium from Bombay to up-country depôts ...	7,675
(4) Cost of the maintenance of the Government depôts at Sádra and Pálanpur...	2,055
	4,66,977

Closing balance.

31. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage from the opening balance and purchases, there remained in stock in the Government depôts at the end of the year 21,885 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,11,325.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

32. The total quantity of opium which was placed on sale at the shops in British districts, excluding unsold stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the outgoing licensees, which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under :—

	Lbs.
Issued from Government depôts as per paragraph 30	22,873
Imported by licensees from Málwa as per paragraph 19 (30 chests)	4,083
Purchased by licensees in Bombay market as per paragraph 20 (753 chests)	1,02,492
	1,29,448

Quantities sold.

33. The subjoined table shows the quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption during the year under report in each British district, as contrasted with the licit sales in the previous year :—

Names of Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	18,223	15,002
Ahmedabad	15,104	15,536
Kaira	10,104	10,568
Panch Mahâls	3,341	3,791
Broach	8,762	9,152
Surat	3,102	3,242
Thána	1,062	1,058
Khándesh	13,067	12,653
Násik	5,324	5,337
Ahmednagar	9,392	10,096
Poona	8,996	8,964
Sholápur	6,467	8,397
Sátára	3,234	3,486
Belgaum	570	585
Dhárwár	598	756
Bijápur	489	384
Kánara	134	125
Ratnágiri	272	288
Kolába	729	721
Karáchi	4,427	4,959
Hyderabad	10,070	10,991
Shikárpur	3,543	3,828
Aden	139	124
Total ...	1,27,149	1,30,043

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

34. The total licit sales of opium in British districts were more in the year under report by 2,894 lbs. than in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the districts named in the margin. In Sholápur the increase is due to the farmer having a thorough acquaintance with his district and the wants thereof. In Hyderabad and Ahmednagar the same cause is in operation, and it is noticeable that in the districts named in the margin the minimum guaranteed vend of the last year 1891-92 under that system is being approached, and is already in many instances exceeded. The decrease (3,221 lbs.) in Bombay is due to the cessation of issue of licenses for the sale of chandul and madat, but there is reason to fear that the wants of the chandul and madat consumers are met by illegitimate means, in spite of the efforts of the officers of the Department to put a stop to their practices.

	Increase.
	Lbs.
Sholápur ...	1,930
Hyderabad ...	921
Ahmednagar ...	704
Karáchi	532
Kaira	464
Panch Mahals ...	450

Names of District.	Minimum guaranteed vend in 1891-92.	Actual sales in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	15,120	15,002
Panch Mahals ...	2,750	3,791
Násik	5,300	5,337
Ahmednagar ...	10,000	10,096
Poona	8,500	8,964
Sholápur	6,775	8,397
Kolába	625	721
Karáchi	4,805	4,959
Hyderabad	10,896	10,991
Shikárpur	3,060	3,828

NATIVE STATES SUPPLIED THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

35. In discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, I follow the plan adopted in the last report, viz., to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government, and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above, paragraph 26, leaving Baroda, which grows its own opium both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

36. The total quantities indented for by Native States during the year under report, according to the figures given in paragraphs 19, 20, and 30, are shown below, together with the corresponding totals for 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Name of State or Political Agency.	From Ma'lwa.				From Bombay.				Issued from Government Local Depôt.	Total, 1893-94.	Corresponding Totals for	
	Imported free of Duty.		Imported on payment of Duty.		Purchased in the Market.		Issued from the Government Main Depôt.				1891-92.	1892-93.
	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	17,694	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	58	7,894	...	...	...	7,894	6,125	8,439
Káthiáwár...	...	...	192½	26,202	93	12,659	...	...	12,871	51,732	48,732	48,794
Pálanpur	54	7,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,533	12,883	13,875	12,244
Mahi Kántha	52	7,078	...	...	...	...	3½	476	2,615	10,169	8,597	10,607
Rewa Kántha	34½	4,696	...	...	16½	2,246	...	...	...	6,942	5,716	6,193
Cambay	16	2,178	...	...	2	272	...	...	...	2,450	2,178	2,587
All other States	...	...	4½	612	5	680	4	545	3,734	5,571	3,748	4,500
Total for 1893-94 ...	156½	21,302	197	26,814	174½	23,751	7½	1,021	24,753	97,641	1,06,665	93,364
Corresponding Totals for 1891-92.	279	37,975	208½	28,379	113½	15,448	6	816	24,047	1,06,665	.....	...
Corresponding Totals for 1892-93.	146½	19,940	158	21,506	155	21,097	7	953	29,863	93,364	.....	...

Quantities sold.

37. The information available as to the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs concerned, and these I present below, premising that any differences between the quantities indented for as shown above, and those actually credited in the accounts, are due to the circumstance that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Kutch opium accounts.

38. The licit sales in Kutch are compared in the subjoined abstract with the sales in the previous year and the average of the three years ending 1891-92:—

	Average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	3,623	2,455	1,989
Imported during the year... ...	9,566	8,680	8,120
Confiscated opium	33	7	...
Total Stock ...	13,222	11,142	10,109
Issued to licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbár ...	9,378	8,912	8,243
Dryage	240	241	194
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	3,604	1,989	1,672
Total ...	13,222	11,142	10,109

Fear of smuggling into Kutch and consequent necessity of increased watchfulness by State officers.

39. It will be noticed that the licit consumption in this State has further decreased during the past year. The falling off has been steadily persistent since 1889-90, and it seems to me that there is reason to fear that the efforts of the Darbár to counteract illicit practices have considerably relaxed of late years. This view is confirmed by the small number of cases of smuggling detected, and their trivial character, *vide* paragraph 67 below. I would suggest that Government in the Political Department should draw attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and impress upon the Darbár the necessity of more thorough arrangements for the detection of smuggling and increased watchfulness in the prevention of illicit practices. The improvement in 1888-89 was undoubtedly due to Government having acted on a similar suggestion from the then Commissioner of Opium, as in consequence of the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1927, dated 11th March 1889, the Kutch Darbár was much more energetic and displayed for a time more zeal than previously in the prevention of opium smuggling.

Káthiáwár.

40. The accounts furnished by the States and Chiefs in Káthiáwár are summarised below:—

	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	8,762	9,802	8,696
Imported by direct purchase in Bombay and Málwa	31,782	31,717	39,057
Purchased from Rájkot Depôt ...	16,314	17,760	12,872
Confiscated opium	79	54	362
Excess found in stock on re-weighment.	4	7	27
Total Stock ...	56,941	59,340	61,014
Sold to public or licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbárs	47,231	50,474	51,011
Loss from dryage	350	313	325
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	9,360	8,553	9,678
Total of Sales, Loss and Balance ...	56,941	59,340	61,014

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION

NATIVE STATES.

Licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár.

41. The following statement shows the licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár. Details as regards some of the principal Native States comprised in each division are also given in the statement :—

Names of Divisions and States.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád—			
Dhrángadhra	1,411	1,396	1,436
Limbdi	425	431	401
Wadhwán (including Wadhwán Thána and Civil Station)	983	1,858	1,769
Lakhtar	199	246	205
Bajána	287	187	269
Other States	3,360	3,656	3,632
Total ...	6,665	7,774	7,712
Sorath—			
Junágad	6,904	8,530	8,526
Porbandar	1,234	1,274	1,433
Jáfrábád	216	230	224
Other States	5,116	4,632	5,086
Total ...	13,470	14,666	15,269
Hálár—			
Návánagar	4,820	4,814	4,202
Morvi	1,405	1,587	1,629
Gondal	2,721	2,712	2,135
Vánkáner	496	518	612
Dhrol	524	604	730
Rájkot (including Civil Station) ...	2,031	2,570	2,829
Other States	3,877	3,342	3,113
Total ...	15,874	16,147	15,250
Gohelvád—			
Bhávnagar	8,648	8,684	9,000
Pálitána	785	904	839
Other States	1,789	2,299	2,941
Total ...	11,222	11,887	12,780
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,231	50,474	51,011

42. It will be seen from the above table that the licit consumption of opium during the year under report shows a further increase of lbs. 537 on the sales of the past year, and of lbs. 3,780 on the annual average of three years ending 1891-92.

The increase was 603 lbs. in the Sorath division and 893 lbs. in Gohelvád, while there was a decrease of 897 lbs. in the Hálár division. The decline of 62 lbs. in the Jhálávád division calls for no particular comment, being merely an ordinary fluctuation. The sales in Bhávnagar alone account for half the increase noticeable in the Gohelvád division, and the very considerable fall in the Hálár division is due mainly to Návánagar and Gondal. I submit that the attention of the Darbárs of the two last States might be drawn to the facts.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

43. The accounts of opium transactions in Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, as furnished by the Chiefs concerned, are summarised together below :—

Names of States.	Opening Stock.	Imported and locally purchased.	Total Stock.	Sold and consumed.	Loss from dryage.	Closing Stock.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur.						
Annual average of three years ending 1891-92	1,979	12,914	14,893	12,573	236	2,084
In 1892-93	3,363	11,157	14,520	12,264	217	2,039
„ 1893-94	2,039	13,700	15,739	12,439	312	2,988
Mahi Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1891-92	1,261	9,532	10,793	9,705	116	972
In 1892-93	446	10,624	11,070	10,333	102	635
„ 1893-94	635	10,176	10,811	10,060	64	687
Rewa Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1891-92	741	6,341	7,082	5,952	239	891
In 1892-93	1,133	6,427	7,560	6,324	230	1,006
„ 1893-94	1,006	6,688	7,694	6,649	257	788
Cambay.						
Annual average of three years ending 1891-92	294	2,763	3,057	2,650	...	407
In 1892-93	425	2,330	2,755	2,497	...	258
„ 1893-94	258	2,714	2,972	2,512	...	460

44. The licit sales of opium in each of the last two years in some of the principal Native States under the Pálanpur Superintendency and in the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha are shown in the following table, together with the average for the three years ending 1891-92 :—

Names of States.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur Superintendency.			
Pálanpur	3,787	3,208	3,265
Rádhanpur	2,660	2,640	2,488
Tharád	1,237	996	1,124
Mahi Kántha.			
I'dar	1,225	1,572	1,859
Dánta	299	269	253
Rewa Kántha.			
Rájpipla	1,828	2,105	2,163
Chota Udepur	298	283	273
Sunth	424	438	432
Lúnáváda	804	750	842
Bálásinor	545	386	358
Báriya...	533	520	591

45. The fluctuations in the *total* consumption of opium in the Superintendency of Pálanpur, in the Agencies of Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha, and in the State of Cambay collectively, are not very noteworthy, but it will be noticed that there was a considerable increase, 287 lbs. in Idar, while consumption fell off in Rádhanpur by 152 lbs.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha.

46. Applications were received during the year under report from several States entitled to the remission of the whole British duty, asking for permission to import more opium than their fixed allowances. These applications were carefully scrutinized, and concessions granted only in special circumstances. The most noticeable instances were those of (1) Idar in the Mahi Kántha, and (2) Sántalpur and Chádachat under the Pálanpur Superintendency. The former has an annual allowance of 2,000 lbs. and asked to be allowed to import 517 lbs. over and above that allowance; but as the annual average sales for the three years ending 1891-92 were 1,225 lbs. and the sales in 1892-93 were 1,572 lbs., I was unable to grant the request. The latter has an allowance of 230 lbs. a year and recently asked for an increase of 500 lbs. beyond this. This seemed to me altogether unreasonable, and correspondence with the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, is still going on regarding it. This relates however more properly to the transactions of the current year, but I mention it as a sample of the efforts now being made by Native States to have their duty-free allowances largely increased. It appears to me that the concession is one likely to be largely abused unless its working is very carefully watched by the Political Agents concerned, as the indiscriminate increase of these grants must tend rather to the smuggling of the opium of these Native States into British territory than to the licit consumption of opium in those States. I have pointed this out to the respective Political Agents, and I hope that more carefulness will in future be shown in making recommendations for increases in these grants.

47. The remaining States other than Baroda obtain their supplies as a rule from the nearest British Depôt or from the Central Depôt at Bombay. The consumption is small, and for the most part they submit no detailed accounts. With a few exceptions, which are mostly in the cases of the Native States of Bánsda, Dharampur, Bhor, and Phaltan, which also occasionally bring their supplies direct from the Bombay market or from Málwa, the quantities supplied during the year, which are given below, represent the licit consumption sufficiently accurately for practical purposes :—

Name of State.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dharampur	164	136	204
Bánsda	95	...	204
Sachin	32	57	63
Jawhár	7	8	8
Surgána	1	6	12
Akalkot	215	237	267
Bhor	364	459	506
Phaltan	417	423	713
Jath	63	69	94
Aundh	184	310	344
Sávantvádi	46	...	...
Kolhápur	181	272	272
Sángli	449	840	742
Miráj (Senior)	444	851	1,108
Do. (Junior)	99	282	332
Kurundvád (Senior)	93	70	152
Do. (Junior)	51	21	46
Jamkhandi	64	91	122
Mudhol	46	44	54
Rámdurg	20	20	23
Sávanúr	29	32	33
Janjira	136	272	272
Total ...	3,200	4,500	5,571

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.

48. This completes the distribution of the opium which has passed through the Government accounts, and I now turn to the figures of production and consumption in the Baroda State, which are given below :—

	Average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under poppy cultivation ...	9,945	5,733	7,585
Poppy Juice.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	101,374	204,478	92,439
Purchased during the year ...	150,535	92,952	67,954
Total ...	251,909	297,430	160,393
Utilized in the manufacture of opium...	96,712	204,991	93,338
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	155,197	92,439	67,055
Total ...	251,909	297,430	160,393
Production and Purchase of Opium.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	122,105	191,047	305,019
Manufactured from juice	85,879	183,387	83,893
Imported from Málwa	9,011	...	...
Confiscated opium	51	36	65
Total Stock ...	217,046	374,470	388,977
Disposal of Opium.			
Exported to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad...	...	...	...
Issued to licensed retailers ...	68,064	59,315	66,345
Total ...	68,064	59,315	66,345
Loss from dryage, &c.	6,686	10,136	3,441
Stock on hand at the end of the year ..	1,42,296	305,019	319,191
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance	217,046	374,470	388,977

49. The above table shows that the area under poppy cultivation was 7,585 acres as against 5,733 in the previous year, an increase of 1,852 acres. The stocks of opium on the hands of the Baroda Government have increased from 305,019 lbs. at the end of the previous year to 319,191 lbs. at the close of the year under report. No orders of Government have yet been received on the correspondence on this subject ending with my report No. 3715, dated 20th July 1893. The large increase in the stock of opium in hand is a standing menace to British revenues, and there seems no sound reason for increasing the area under poppy cultivation.

50. The quantities which passed into consumption in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáekwár's dominions in each of the last two years, and the average annual sales for the

three years ending 1891-92 are shown in the sub-joined table :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Baroda.

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Navsári	3,373	3,606	3,567
Baroda	33,758	30,606	32,910
Kadi	18,107	12,755	13,618
Amreli	11,786	12,536	12,697
Total ...	67,024	59,503	62,792

51. The total sales in Baroda territory rose from 59,503 lbs. in the previous year to 62,792 lbs. in the year under report, an increase of 3,289 lbs., of which the Baroda Division alone is responsible for 2,304 lbs. I am not supplied with returns of opium-smuggling cases in Baroda, and the other information about opium matters in that territory available to me is so meagre, that I am unable to draw any sound conclusions from the figures given above.

Rate of licit consumption in British and Foreign Gujarát,

52. The following table shows the yearly rate of licit consumption per head of population for the year under report and the two previous years, in each British district in Gujarát, in each main division of His Highness the Gáekwár's dominions and of the province of Káthiáwár, and in the Native States of Kutch, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha, and Cambay, these being the parts of the Presidency in which opium is largely consumed :—

Names of Districts and States.	Population.	RATE OF LICIT CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN TOLAS.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
British Gujarát—				
Ahmedabad	921,712	·80	·66	·67
Kaira	871,589	·59	·46	·48
Panch Maháls	313,417	·41	·43	·48
Broach	341,490	1·02	1·03	1·07
Surat	649,989	·20	·19	·20
Baroda Territory—				
Navsári	319,487	·44	·45	·45
Baroda	812,560	1·89	1·51	1·62
Kadi...	1,098,720	·67	·48	·50
Amreli	179,492	2·61	2·79	2·83
Káthiáwár—				
Jhálávád	428,906	·63	·73	·72
Sorath	785,032	·65	·76	·78
Hálár	862,026	·72	·75	·71
Gohelvád	676,440	·70	·70	·76
Kutch State	558,415	·58	·64	·59
Pálanpur Superintendency ...	645,526	·75	·76	·77
Mahi Kántha Agency ...	581,568	·65	·71	·69
Rewa Kántha Agency ...	733,506	·34	·34	·36
Cambay	89,722	1·21	1·11	1·12

STATISTICS.

Number of opium, madat, and chandul shops opened.

53. As desired by the Government of India in their letter No. 4189, dated 5th October 1891, embodied in Government Resolution No. 7278, dated 22nd idem, I subjoin a statement showing

STATISTICS.

Number of Shops.

the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium in each district of the Bombay Presidency during the year under report as compared with the previous two years :—

District.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.
	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.
Bombay	11	19	11	17	11
Ahmedabad	155	2	155	...	155
Kaira	154	...	149	...	149
Panch Mahâls ...	34	...	34	...	34
Broach	50	1	50	...	50
Surat	22	4	23	...	23
Thâna	20	6	16	...	16
Násik	41	6	41	...	41
Khándesh	104	23	100	...	102
Ahmednagar ...	52	3	52	...	52
Poona	50	12	50	...	50
Sholápur	43	5	42	...	42
Sátára	40	...	39	...	39
Belgaum	15	3	14	...	13
Dhárwár	19	2	22	...	22
Bijápur	17	2	17	...	17
Kánara	8	...	9	...	9
Ratnágiri	8	...	8	...	8
Kolába	9	...	13	...	13
Hyderabad	96	3	99	...	96
Karáchi	79	5	80	...	81
Shikárpur	62	6	62	...	59
Thar and Párkar ...	45	...	48	...	47
Upper Sind Frontier ...	11	1	11	...	11
Total ...	1,146	103	1,145	17	1,140

54. The total number of opium shops opened during the year under report was less by 5 than in the previous year. The increases and decreases in individual districts call for no remark. As stated in paragraph 5 above, no licenses for the sale of chandul and madat were issued. There being reason to fear that the prohibition of the sale of opium preparations for consumption on the premises might be followed by the opening of unlicensed places for the purpose, the attention of Collectors was drawn to this danger, and they were asked to issue orders to the Excise, Revenue, and Police establishments to place under surveillance any such unlicensed houses. The reports received show that in some districts unlicensed houses were opened, and the offenders were prosecuted and punished. Mr. Woodburn, Collector of Hyderabad, in reporting on this subject, writes : "There are a few houses in the town of Hyderabad, where it is suspected the illicit consumption of chandul and madat is carried on ; and though these have been kept under strict surveillance during the past year, yet it has not been found possible to detect any of the offenders. This is due to three of the owners having been prosecuted and convicted during the previous year, with the result that it is difficult to get witnesses, who are generally opium smokers themselves, to give evidence against the owners of these opium-smoking houses." The Collector of Ahmedabad reports thus : "I beg to append a statement showing a case of illegal possession of chandul * *. The number of such cases in the preceding year was 8, but the falling off this year must not be understood to show that the people have given up the habit of chandul smoking. It is most

STATISTICS.

probable that smuggled opium is being used for these chandul smokers to a great extent, and this will continue unless some smoking places can be licensed and kept under control." There is reason to think that the condition of affairs described above is common to all the districts in which the opium smoking habit is habitual. The practice is easy, its detection most difficult.

Number of Shops.

55. In addition to the shops for the retail sale of opium mentioned above, 132 licenses were granted in the year under report as against 389 in the previous year, for the possession and sale of opium and certain preparations thereof for medical purposes only, to medical practitioners, druggists, &c., in the undermentioned districts:—

	Number of licenses. 1892-93.	Number of licenses. 1893-94.
Bombay	308	55
Ahmedabad	11	11
Surat	7	5
Poona	49	50
Belgaum	5	...
Kolába	3	3
Karáchi	6	8
	389	132

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Deductions for duty on home consumption.

56. The financial results of the year's administration may be noted on as follows. It has been shown in paragraph 17 above that the duty on opium realized and brought to account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,07,63,225. Of this sum Rs. 10,38,800 represent the duty on excised opium bought or imported for home consumption as shown below:—

	Rs.
227 chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest	1,58,900
1,257 chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest	7,54,200
Differential duty on 1,257 chests at Rs. 100 per chest, sold from the Bombay Central Warehouse as per paragraph 20, as follows:—	
174½ chests to Native States	1,25,700
753 chests to licensed opium vendors of British districts	
329½ chests to Government for supply of depôts.	
Total ...	10,38,800

57. This sum of Rs. 10,38,800 has been transferred in the civil accounts of the Presidency to the divided head "Excise," leaving Rs. 1,97,24,425 as the balance of the duty realizations under the Imperial head "Opium". It may, however, be mentioned that this sum includes Rs. 35,700 on account of duty on the 59½ chests of opium exported from Bombay to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency to be adjusted in the accounts of that Presidency. The net duty on opium brought to Bombay for export to China and other places out of India amounts to Rs. 1,96,88,725 as against Rs. 1,50,83,700 in 1892-93, and Rs. 1,75,29,300 in the previous year, or Rs. 46,05,025 and Rs. 21,59,425 in excess

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Deductions for duty on home consumption.

respectively of the previous two years. The increase is due to the larger imports of opium from Málwa in the circumstances explained in paragraph 22 above.

58. The receipts on account of rent for the compartments of the Bombay Warehouse paid by the owners of opium stored therein under Rule 35 of the Bombay Opium Warehouse Rules sanctioned under Government Notification No. 4472, dated 3rd June 1885, and the fees realized on foreign opium imported into Bombay and Karáchi for transhipment or for re-exportation in the same bottom, under Rule 29 of the Bombay Opium Rules, sanctioned under Government Notification No. 4472A of the same date, are credited to the Imperial head "Opium." The receipts on account of each of these two items for each of the last two years are noted in the margin. The total number of chests of foreign opium brought to Bombay and transhipped in the harbour for China was 3,529, as against 6,125 in 1892-93. Of these 1,693 paid the fees at Karáchi. Of the remaining 1,836 chests which paid fees in Bombay, 772 were charged at the rate of Rs. 5, and 1,064 at Rs. 4 per chest.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Warehouse rent...	19,884	24,889
Transhipment and re-export fees ...	26,874	16,370

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Drawbacks allowed to Native States.

59. Of the sum of Rs. 10,38,800 noted above as transferred to the head "Excise," Rs. 3,89,065 are on account of opium imported or bought by Native States or Chiefs, and out of this item Rs. 1,62,524 have been or will be refunded to those States or Chiefs who are entitled, under the terms of their agreements, to remissions in full or in part of the pass-fee on opium consumed in their territory, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of State.	Quantity of Duty paid Opium bought.	Amount of Duty levied at Rs. 700 per Chest.	Duty Refundable.		Net Duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Cambay ...	272	1,400	Full ...	1,400 0 0	...	.....
Kutch	7,894	40,600	One-third.	13,533 0 0	Two-thirds.	27,067 0 0
Káthiáwár ...	51,732	2,64,205	Do. ...	88,068 0 0	Do. ...	1,76,137 0 0
Pálanpur ...	5,533	27,665	Full ...	27,665 0 0	...	.....
Mahi Kántha ...	3,091	15,525	Do. ...	15,525 0 0	...	.....
Rewa Kántha...	2,246	11,550	Do. ...	11,550 0 0	...	.....
Sátára Jághirs .	1,656	8,410	One-tenth.	841 0 0	Nine-tenths.	7,569 0 0
All other States.	3,915	19,710	One-fifth .	3,942 0 0	Four-fifths.	15,768 0 0
Total ...	76,339	3,89,065	...	1,62,524 0 0	...	2,26,541 0 0

60. The balance of Rs. 10,38,800, after deducting the duty on opium bought for Native States, amounts to Rs. 6,49,735. This sum represents the duty on opium imported or purchased for consumption in British territory during the year under report. As remarked in previous reports, these figures, though they correctly represent the amount credited during the revenue year as an asset of excise revenue in the financial accounts in respect of duty on opium consumed in British territory, do not of course correspond exactly with the duty, calculated at Rs. 700 per chest, on the quantities actually sold at the shops during the same period, which forms the basis of the revenue returns. The difference between the two sets of figures represents roughly the extent to which the opening balances of opium in hand at the Government central and district depôts and at the shops have been increased or diminished by the year's transactions.

61. The following statement shows the duty on the actual sales, and the license-fees realized for the privilege of retailing opium :—

Names of Districts.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Duty on actual sales.	Penalty duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty on actual sales.	Penalty duty.	License fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	93,718	7,839	4,020	1,05,577	77,154	952	3,600	81,706
Ahmedabad	77,678	...	35	77,713	79,899	...	...	79,899
Kaira	51,963	...	...	51,963	54,350	...	...	54,350
Panch Mahals ...	17,182	...	...	17,182	19.497	...	...	19,497
Broach	45,062	1	210	45,273	47,067	...	300	47,367
Surat...	15,953	...	...	15,953	16,673	...	...	16,673
Thána...	5,462	...	...	5,462	5,441	...	...	5,441
Násik	27,381	...	...	27,381	27,447	...	...	27,447
Khándesh	67,202	213	494	67,909	65,073	...	...	65,073
Ahmednagar	48,302	...	...	48,302	51,922	...	...	51,922
Poona...	46,265	...	566	46,831	46,101	...	...	46,101
Sholapur	33,259	...	...	33,259	43,185	...	...	43,185
Sátára...	16,632	...	...	16,632	17,928	...	...	17,928
Belgaum	2,931	...	2,938	5,869	3,008	...	2,716	5,724
Dhárwár	3,075	...	4,414	7,489	3,888	...	5,507	9,395
Bijápur	2,515	...	952	3,467	1,975	...	509	2,484
Kánara	689	...	642	1,331	643	...	425	1,068
Ratnágiri	1,399	...	561	1,960	1,481	...	517	1,998
Kolába	3,749	...	3	3,752	3,708	...	3	3,711
Karáchi	22,767	...	...	22,767	25,503	...	...	25,503
Hyderabad	51,789	29	...	51,818	56,525	...	...	56,525
Shikárpur	18,221	109	175	18,505	19,687	...	...	19,687
Aden	715	...	1,803	2,518	638	...	1,150	1,788
Total ...	6,53,909	8,191	16,813	6,78,913	6,68,793	952	14,727	6,84,472

Total Realizations.

62. The following is an abstract of the excise opium revenue from all sources for each of the last two years contrasted with the annual average of three years ending 1891-92. Details of refunds of revenue brought to account are also given in the statement :—

Names of Items.	Annual average of three years ending 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty...	7,50,422	6,53,909	6,68,793
License-fees { For Opium Farms ...	14,809	14,985	14,727
License-fees { For Chandul and Madat Farms ...	27,274	1,828	...
Penalty for deficient sales by licensees.	76,807	8,191	952
	8,69,312	6,78,913	6,84,472
Profit on sale of Goverment opium ...	17,988	12,605	19,281
Contribution for Government establishment	11,917	40,260	42,540
Fines and confiscations	9,057	3,255	2,452
Miscellaneous receipts	902	403	363
Total for British Districts ...	9,09,176	7,35,436	7,49,108
Duty at reduced rates on Opium consumed in :			
Káthiáwár	1,63,968	1,65,600	1,76,137
Kutch	31,889	28,933	27,067
Other smaller States ...	13,435	18,796	23,337
Total for Native States ...	2,09,292	2,13,329	2,26,541
Grand Total ...	11,18,468	9,48,765	9,75,649
Refunds.			
Pass-fee	.....	...	500
License fees	74	...	...
Penalty for deficient sales ...	19,868	21,432	2,579
Fines and confiscations... ...	26	...	27
Total Refunds ...	19,968	21,432	3,106
Net Revenue ...	10,98,500	9,27,333	9,72,543

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

63. The total net excise opium receipts for the year under report, though exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 45,210, were less than the annual average of three years ending 1891-92 by Rs. 1,25,957. Of the total excise opium receipts, one-fourth is credited to Provincial, and three-fourths to Imperial Revenue.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

64. The following statement shows the details of the several items of receipts comprising the total Imperial revenue of the Presidency from opium in each of the last three years. The net Provincial share of the Excise opium revenue for the same period is also shown in the statement below :—

Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	1,86,59,970	1,61,38,943	2,07,63,225
Deduct—			
Duty on opium transferred to "Excise"	11,00,070	10,21,043	10,38,800
Duty on exports to Cochin and Allepey	30,600	34,200	35,700
Net Opium duty ...	1,75,29,300	1,50,83,700	1,96,88,725
Transhipment and re-export fees.	28,528	26,874	16,370
Warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts	22,542	19,886	24,889
Total ...	1,75,80,370	1,51,30,460	1,97,29,984
Deduct—Refunds ...	.....	.....	.....
Net Receipts ...	1,75,80,370	1,51,30,460	1,97,29,984
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts	7,88,285	6,95,500	7,29,407
Total Imperial Receipts ...	1,83,68,655	1,58,25,960	2,04,59,391
Net Provincial share ...	2,62,762	2,31,833	2,43,136

The total Imperial and Provincial revenues from opium for the year under report show increases of Rs. 46,33,431, and Rs. 11,303 respectively, as compared with the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

65. The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited under the Imperial head "Opium," amounted for the year 1893-94 to Rs. 25,820 as against Rs. 25,955 for the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Excise Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department, and cannot be separated. I, however, do not see any reason to modify the estimate of Rs. 30,000 given in the reports for the previous years as the approximate cost of the permanent Excise Opium Establishment. In addition to this, temporary establishment at the approximate annual cost of Rs. 23,784 was engaged. Thus the total expenditure on account of establishment was Rs. 53,784. Of this sum Rs. 42,540 have been recovered from some of the opium farmers, who are required by the terms of their licenses to contribute fixed sums on account of the Preventive Establishments.

66. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise," compensation to the amount

of Rs. 45,865 is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur, and to certain States and Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha, for loss of transit duties on opium, as shown in the following statement :—

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Pálanpur	31,500	No. 2151—51 Confl., dated 1st April 1882, Revenue Department, and No. 7122, dated 11th November 1892, Political Department.
Mahi Kántha—		
I'dar, including Posina Putta.	4,896 1,050	No. 180—7 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, Revenue Department, No. 1138—26 Confl., dated 24th February 1881, Revenue Department, and No. 778, dated 1st March 1881, Financial Department.
Kheroj	40	
Tintoi	60	
Cross Road Rudardi ...	46	
Jadicha Putta ...	90	
Moti Mori Meghráj ...	40	
Mágori	50	
A'mliyára	190	No. 1368—34 Confl., dated 8th March 1881, Revenue Department, and No. 928, dated 11th March 1881, Financial Department.
Sáthumba	64	
Ranásan	75	
Bolundra	27	
Katosan	600	
Total ...	7,228	
Rewa Kántha—		
Rájpipla	500	No. 179—6 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, Revenue Department. No. 778, dated 1st March 1881, Financial Department. No. 2675, dated 24th April 1882, Revenue Department. No. 3658—171 Confl., dated 26th September 1882, Financial Department.
Báriya	500	
Lunávada	750	
Sunth	150	
Bálásinor	50	
Chhota Udepur ...	2,808	
Kadána	25	
Sanjeli	75	
Thákor of Nasvádi ...	184	
Do. of Vajiria ...	100	
Do. of Vasanvirpur ...	85	
Do. of Gad ...	325	
Do. of Agar ...	74	
Do. of Sindhiápur ...	79	
Do. of Vanmála ...	39	
Do. of Pálásni ...	63	
Do. of Cháliar ...	250	
Do. of Sihora ...	1,000	
Do. of Poicha ...	60	
Do. of Raeka ...	20	
Total ...	7,137	
Grand Total ...	45,865	

67. The subjoined table shows the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated by Magistrates, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, the number of cases dismissed, and the aggregate quantity of opium seized in each British district and Native State (except Baroda, for which no returns are received), side by side with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.

British Districts.

Districts.	1892-93. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Cases dismissed. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Total cases brought up. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs. t. gr.	1893-94. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Cases dismissed. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Total cases brought up. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs. t. gr.
Bombay	41	59	5	12	46	71	27 31 141	54	76	5	23	59	99	196 27 15
Ahmedabad	247	248	12	13	259	261	45 34 102	200	207	5	8	205	215	207 7 85
Kaira	32	33	..	..	32	33	2 15 88	20	20	3	3	23	23	1 21 137
Panch Mahâls	33	34	11	12	44	46	114 15 1	28	34	5	5	33	39	58 24 106
Broach	19	19	2	2	21	21	14 24 133	12	12	..	..	12	12	3 4 168
Surat	13	13	1	2	14	15	0 28 11	9	10	..	..	9	10	0 18 140
Thâna	3	3	1	1	4	4	0 19 79	4	4	..	..	4	4	0 3 22
Kolâba	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	0	0	1	1	1	1	.....
Khândesh	48	50	9	10	57	60	294 7 45	45	49	12	16	57	65	89 21 0
Násik	..	..	1	1	1	1	0 11 6	5	6	..	1	5	7	7 30 138
Ahmednagar	3	3	..	..	3	3	0 18 20	2	2	..	..	2	2	0 34 45
Sholápur	3	3	5	5	8	8	0 21 68	2	2	..	..	2	2	0 5 130
Poona	9	11	3	6	12	17	49 18 34	8	10	2	2	10	12	28 15 169
Sátára	4	6	1	1	5	7	0 27 81	..	..	2	2	2	2	2 22 45
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 8 45
Bijápur	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 32 90	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Kánara	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	2	..	..	2	2	0 9 158
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Karáchi	8	8	1	1	9	9	1 2 123	13	16	2	4	15	20	6 5 23
Hyderabad	7	7	1	1	8	8	0 36 17	8	8	..	..	8	8	1 4 39
Shikárpur	5	7	1	1	6	8	0 38 89	5	5	3	3	8	8	0 20 106
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	2	..	..	1	2	0 24 159	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Thar and Párkar ..	28	29	2	2	30	31	64 10 103	24	24	1	2	25	26	14 20 35
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....
Total ..	505	536	56	70	561	606	620 18 20	442	488	41	70	483	558	619 25 166

Native States.

Native States.	1892-93. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Cases dismissed. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	1892-93. Total cases brought up. No. of Persons.	1892-93. Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs. t. g.	1893-94. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Cases dismissed. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	1893-94. Total cases brought up. No. of Persons.	1893-94. Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs. t. g.
Kutch	3	4	...	4	3	8	6 30 0	4	7	..	...	4	7	0 17 71
Káthiáwár	6	6	1	1	7	7	129 22 80	14	23	3	4	17	27	340 17 133
Pálanpur	52	56	2	3	54	59	117 2 68	37	39	3	4	40	43	59 32 112
Mahi Kántha	18	21	1	2	19	23	24 9 174	8	9	4	11	12	20	18 18 166
Rewa Kántha	99	113	...	9	99	122	203 22 64	75	96	...	5	75	101	70 11 22
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	3	4	...	..	3	4	1 16 18	3	3	...	...	3	3	2 24 90
States under Surat Agency.	2	2	...	...	2	2	0 11 60	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	183	206	4	19	187	225	482 34 104	141	177	10	24	151	201	492 2 54
GRAND TOTAL ...	688	742	60	89	748	831	1,103 12 124	583	665	51	94	634	759	1,111 28 40

68. The total number of opium cases detected in British districts during the year under report decreased by 78 as compared with the previous year, the quantity of opium seized being practically the same in both years. In Bombay there was an increase of 168 lbs., and in Ahmedabad of 161 lbs.

69. In the Native States also the total number of cases detected decreased by 36. The quantity of opium seized, however, showed an increase of lbs. 10; Káthiáwár showing an increase of 210 lbs., which is almost counterbalanced by the decrease of 58 lbs. in Pálanpur, and 133 lbs. in Rewa Kántha.

70. The following are the cases in which the quantity of contraband opium seized exceeded 40 lbs. or in which systematic smuggling was noticed :—

(1) A seizure of 79 lbs. 16 tolas was made by the Sunth Police in the Rewa Kántha Agency in October 1893. The opium was imported from Ratlam by 7 Vanjáras, 5 of whom were from Godhra in the Panch Maháls District, one from Sench Bori under Banswára, and one from Kherodi under Idar. The opium was seized while in transit through the village of Gadia under Sunth State, information having been obtained by the Fauzdár of the Gothini Thána.

(2) A seizure of 77 lbs. was made on the 4th March 1894 in Bombay by the opium detective establishment. In this case the opium was brought from Neemuch by a pensioned sawár of the First Bombay Lancers who had come to reside there. One of the detectives acting under instructions from the Opium Inspector succeeded in purchasing the opium, and thus the culprit was brought to justice.

(3) Another capture of 84 lbs. was made by the Bombay detective opium establishment in July 1894 at the Dádar Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The opium was found in the possession of two passengers travelling from Ahmedabad to Poona, one an Afghan and the other a Telanga Baniya, both being residents of Secunderabad. The opium was imported from Márwár.

(4) A seizure of 40 lbs. 23 tolas was made in April 1894 in the Pálanpur Agency by the peons of the Salt Department on the Northern Frontier. The opium in this case was brought on a camel from Rámpura, by two men, one a resident of Rámpura under Ujein, and the other of Sikargam under Jaipur.. When they were passing with their camel by the village of Charanka in Pálanpur they were seen by peons stationed at the Aluvas Náka, and when called on to stop the camel they drove off at full speed. They were however pursued and captured with the opium some eight or nine miles from the village.

(5) A seizure of 44 lbs. was effected at the village of Kánad of Gogha Táluka in the Ahmedabad district in May 1894 by the police. The contraband opium was brought by an opium farmer of the village of Mudhula in the Bhávnagar State in company with a villager from Muglana, a British village, and whilst they were returning to their village on reaching the Kánad hills, they were attacked by some dacoits rushing out of the hills and deprived of their property, part of which was, however, recovered by the Police, who found the 44 lbs. of opium therein.

(6) A seizure of 37 lbs. 30 tolas was made at the Ahmedabad Railway Station in January 1894 by the Panch Maháls police who had obtained information of the intended smuggling and accordingly had proceeded to Ahmedabad. The contraband opium in this case seems to have been imported from Ajmere by two men of Godhra who had gone to Ajmere for that purpose, and had come to Ahmedabad on their way back. Though the quantity of opium seized is less than 40 lbs., this case is specially mentioned here as the importers thereof seemed to be working conjointly in furtherance of an organized system of smuggling which appears to have been carried on by the drivers and owners of carts conveying timber, hides, and other commodities between Javra, Rutlam, Lunávada, and Báriya.

OFFENCES.

Cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs.

(7) A seizure of 23 lbs. 26 tolas in March 1894 was effected by the A'bkári establishment at Sarkhej in the Ahmedabad district. The opium was supposed to have been imported from Málwa, though the name of the particular place is unknown. The smuggler was a resident of Ahmedabad and belonged to a band of smugglers who had for some time been carrying on the business systematically in Ahmedabad.

The District A'bkári Inspector, Mr. Ajitrai Shivdas, made careful and successful arrangements for the detection and capture of the smugglers, and by means of his agents, and working with the knowledge of the District Collector, he on several occasions purchased opium from these illicit dealers. When the time was ripe a raid was made on them, and although one of the party managed to escape and to elude pursuit, five were caught and convicted by the First Class Magistrate, the convictions being upheld on appeal, although the sentences were modified by the Sessions Judge. This being a series of specially important cases, and great skill having been shown in the detection thereof, I sanctioned the payment of special rewards to the officers and others concerned in the capture.

(8) A large seizure of 267 lbs. 39 tolas 33 grains was effected in January 1894 in Káthiáwár by the Dhrángadra State police. The contraband opium in this case was imported from Páli, a town in Jodhpur, by seven Chárans, one of whom was a British subject, the others belonging to different States in Káthiáwár. On information given to the police they followed the tracks of the smugglers for nearly 40 miles, and at last succeeded in overtaking and arresting them near the village of Charadwa, with the opium in their possession. There can be little doubt that so large a consignment must have been sent by well-to-do persons, and was intended for people who systematically deal in contraband opium; but though an officer of the Salt Department was specially detailed to visit the convicts in the jail at Dhrángadra, he failed to elicit any information of real value as to either consignors or consignees.

71. The percentage of convictions on the number of cases brought before the Courts were nearly 92 for the British districts, and 93 for Native States in 1893-94, and 90 and 98 respectively in 1892-23; but as a very large number of the so-called smuggling cases were really manufactured by the operation of the two-tola rule referred to in my para. 5 above, and were of the pettiest kind, it is not safe to conclude that the figures show that systematic smuggling on a large scale is being dealt with effectively, or that the convictions are having any deterrent effect on the large smuggling traders.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

British Districts.

72. The following is an abstract of the particulars of the opium cases detected in British districts of the Bombay Presidency in the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

OFFENCES.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

British Districts

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and amount of Punishment awarded.						
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.				
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1892-93.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy.. ..	2	2	..	2	60	..	130 0 0	130 0 0	....	..
Do. manufacture of opium.. ..	3	4	1	3	60	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	....	..
Do. possession of opium.. ..	236	257	44	213	2,780	850	6,163 8 0	4,204 5 0	1,959 3 0	920
Do. transport of opium.. ..	17	24	5	19	..	6	177 0 0	177 0 0	....	..
Do. import of opium	269	280	10	270	1,538	2	3,462 10 0	2,699 13 6	762 12 6	914
Do. export of do. ..	3	3	1	2	..	..	76 0 0	76 0 0	....	..
Do. sale of do. ..	30	35	9	26	376	1	1,217 0 0	955 0 0	262 0 0	175
Breach of condition of license	1	1	..	1	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	..
Total ..	561	606	70	536	4,814	859	11,436 2 0	8,452 2 6	2,983 15 6	2,009
1893-94.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy.. ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	65 0 0	65 0 0	....	..
Do. manufacture of opium.. ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. possession of opium.. ..	250	297	46	251	6,105	92	9,895 14 3	4,155 5 6	5,740 8 9	1,736
Do. transport of opium.. ..	5	5	..	5	..	60	160 1 0	71 1 0	89 0 0	45
Do. import of opium	185	194	4	190	548	..	3,478 8 4	2,356 8 4	1,122 0 0	757
Do. export of do. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	....	..
Do. sale of do. ..	35	49	15	34	360	60	1,161 4 0	851 4 0	310 0 0	224
Breach of condition of license	3	9	6	4	240	..	120 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	10
Total ..	483	558	70	488	7,253	212	14,985 11 7	7,604 2 10	7,281 8 9	2,772

73. The following is an abstract of similar particulars regarding foreign territory :— Native States.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and amount of Punishment awarded.						
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.				
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1892-93.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy ..	2	2	..	2	60	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	..
Do. possession of opium	128	150	14	136	1,281	122	2,813 11 1	2,381 11 1	432 0 0	415
Do. transport of opium ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	51 0 0	51 0 0	....	..
Do. import of opium.	53	68	5	63	1,908	101	1,411 0 0	628 0 0	783 0 0	470
Do. export of do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. sale of do. ..	3	4	..	4	..	..	245 0 0	245 0 0	....	..
Total ..	187	225	19	206	3,249	223	4,540 11 1	3,325 11 1	1,215 0 0	885
1893-94.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Do. possession of opium ..	113	139	21	118	1,225	186	5,123 9 11	2,577 8 2	2,546 1 9	580
Do. transport of opium ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	45 0 0	45 0 0	....	..
Do. import of opium.	36	60	3	57	4,204	1	2,012 0 0	500 0 0	1,512 0 0	1,026
Do. sale of do. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	..
Do. export of do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Tota ...	151	201	24	177	5,429	187	7,190 9 11	3,132 8 2	4,058 1 9	1,606

CONCLUSION.

74. The most important event of the year in connection with opium was the visit of the Royal Opium Commission to India, and I had hoped that long before this time their Report would have been published. As however the publication is still delayed, no steps have during the year under report been taken to modify in any way the policy of Government as regards opium, and until

CONCLUSION.

the public are in possession of the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, it is impossible to submit any suggestions to carry out such conclusions as they may arrive at.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Statement showing the number of Chests actually imported under Passes into Bombay, and the amount of Duty actually realized and finally brought to account, as compared with the number of Chests for which Passes were granted and the Duty secured at the Agencies in each of the ten Revenue years from 1884-85 to 1893-94.

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay in each year.				Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and Duty realized in current year, but which were lost on the road.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and Duty realized in current year, but which did not arrive during the year.	Total number of Chests for which Duty was realized and credited in current year. Total of Columns 3, 4, 6 and 7.	Rate of Duty per Chest.	Amount of Duty realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted, but Duty not realized and Chests not arrived during the year.	Amount of Duty outstanding on Chests in Column 11.	Total number of Chests for which Passes were granted during current year and the amount of Duty due thereon.		Remarks.
	Under Passes granted in previous year.		Under Passes granted during current year.	Total number of Chests imported. Aggregate of Columns 2, 3 and 4.								Chests—Total of Columns 4, 6, 7 and 11.	Duty—Total of Columns 10 and 12 less Duty on Chests in Column 3.	
	Duty having been realized and credited in that year.	Duty being realized in current year.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1884-85 ...	133	1,782	39,460	41,375	...	186	246½ 103½ 41,078	700 675 650	2,69,43,112½	1,686	10,95,900	41,332	2,68,80,712½	
1885-86 ...	186	1,686	37,344½	39,216½	...	23	288½ 38,765	700 650	2,53,99,200	1,403½	9,13,275	38,771	2,52,16,575	
1886-87 ...	23	1,403½	38,027½	39,454	...	96½	313½ 39,214	700 650	2,57,08,550	1,507	9,80,350	39,631	2,57,75,625	
1887-88 ...	96½	1,507	37,113	38,716½	...	2	533 14 38,075	700 675 650	2,51,31,300	10	6,500	37,125	2,41,57,450	
1888-89 ...	2	10	31,605	31,617	...	...	31,254 361	650 700	2,05,67,800	21	13,850	31,626	2,05,75,150	
1889-90 ...	...	21	28,814½	28,835½	...	22½	2,342 26,208½ 307½	600 650 700	1,86,56,125	7½	5,250	28,844½	1,86,47,375	
1890-91 ...	22½	7½	30,049½	30,079½	...	10	29,774½ 292½	600 700	1,80,69,450	26½	17,400	30,086	1,80,81,600	
1891-92 ...	10	26½	30,812	30,848½	...	...	30,497 341½	600 700	1,85,37,250	297½	1,78,650	31,109½	1,86,98,500	
1892-93 ...	...	297½	26,358	26,655½	...	...	26,472½ 183	600 700	1,60,11,600	708½	4,25,700	27,066½	1,62,58,650	
1893-94 ...	...	708½	32,143½	32,852	...	1,506	34,131 226 1	600 700 725	2,06,37,525	1,069	6,41,400	34,718½	2,08,53,225	

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Opium: Report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94.

No. 1320.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1895.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári, No. 6044, dated 11th December 1894—Submitting his report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India was 35,976 as compared with 28,502 in the previous year. The exports to the Bombay Presidency increased by 7,652 chests chiefly owing to the improvement of the trade with China. The exports to Coorg, Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts did not show any marked variation, but those to the Nizám's territory and the Madras Presidency declined by 119 and 55½ chests respectively. Of Dungarpur opium 78 chests or ten more than in the previous year were brought to the Ahmedabad scales, but no Baroda opium was weighed or passed there. One chest of Ajmere opium was exported during the year.

2. The number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency was 33,008½, of which 32,852 were duty-paid, and 156½ duty-free. Of these 32,625 were lodged in the Government Central Warehouse and 383½ conveyed direct to their destinations, 156½ to Native States free of duty and 227 to opium farmers on payment of duty. The removals from the warehouse amounted to 32,561 chests as against 26,588½ chests in the previous year, and the balance in hand increased from 372 to 452½ chests.

3. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse 31,504 chests were exported to foreign countries. The trade with China showed a considerable improvement during the year under review, the number of chests exported being the largest since 1887-88 and exceeding that for the previous year by 5,989½ chests. The increase is attributable in great measure to the partial failure of the China crops and to the reduction of the monthly sales of Bengal opium. The average market price in Bombay was for the first eight months of the year below that of 1892-93, but from March onwards it rose and on July 31st was higher by Rs. 147 and Rs. 158 for new and old opium, respectively, than on the corresponding date in the previous year. The total quantity of opium (excluding stock in hand placed on sale during the year under review for home consumption) is shown in the following table:—

	British Districts.		Native States.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Issued from Government Local Depôt ...	21,722	22,873	29,868	24,753
„ „ „ Main Depôt ...	.....	.....	953	1,021
Imported direct from Málva ... ... Free...	.....	.....	19,940	21,302
Imported direct from Málva ... ... On payment ...	3,403	4,083	21,506	26,814
Purchased in market	103,104	102,492	21,097	23,751
Total ...	128,229	129,448	93,364	97,641

4. Purchases for Government depôts were made at an average rate of Rs. 9-6-9, a slight advance on the cost price Rs. 9-6-0 of the previous year. The issue rate was Rs. 9-8-0 per lb. in all districts except Sind and Aden, Ahmedabad, Kairá, the Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra and Baroda Cantonment, where the rate was Rs. 10. The net profit to Government was Rs. 19,281. The total issues were 48,939 lbs. as against 52,990 lbs. in the previous year, the most important variation being a diminution of 5,047 lbs. in the quantity sold to Native Chiefs.

5. The total quantity of opium which actually passed into consumption in British districts was 130,043 lbs. or 2,894 lbs. more than in the preceding year. In the Mofussil sales rose in 15 out of 22 districts, the excess being most marked in the districts noted in the margin where it is partly attributable to the selection of contractors thoroughly conversant with the wants of their respective districts. In Bombay on the other hand there was a decrease of 3,221 lbs. which is mainly attributable to the cessation of issue of licenses for chandul and madat shops, a measure which, in the Commissioner's opinion, while diminishing the demand for preparations of licit opium, has led consumers of chandul and madat to satisfy their wants by illegitimate means.

Sholápur	1,930
Hyderabad	921
Ahmednagar	704

6. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 97,641 lbs. as against 93,364 lbs. in 1892-93, the most important increases being 2,938 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 1,071 lbs. in other States. There was, however, a large falling off both in the amount supplied to and consumed in Cutch, and the Political Department should be requested to draw the attention of the Darbár to the continuous decrease which has taken place in the licit consumption since 1888-89 and to the necessity for greater watchfulness to prevent smuggling. Sales in Káthiáwár despite a large decline in Gondal and Navánagar continued to improve. A copy of the Commissioner's remarks in paragraphs 42 and 46 of the report should also be forwarded to the Political Department with a remark that Government in this Department concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda increased from 5,733 to 7,585 acres and the stock in hand from 305,019 to 319,191 lbs. Issues to licensed vendors rose by 7,030 lbs., but it is noticeable that licit consumption did not increase to an equal extent, the sales amounting to 62,792 lbs. only or 3,553 lbs. less than the issues. The question whether the excess is, as has been suggested, due to the fact that opium is bought from Baroda shops for consumption in British territory is receiving the consideration of Government.

7. The total number of opium cases detected in British districts during the year under report decreased by 78, while the quantity of opium seized remained nearly the same. In Native States also cases decreased in number by 36, though the quantity of opium seized increased by 10 lbs. As in the previous year nearly half the total number of cases were detected in the Ahmedabad District, where smuggling appears to be as prevalent as ever. The question of modifying the rule under which the maximum quantity of opium which may be legally possessed by one person is limited to two tolás will be considered hereafter.

The revenue derived from opium under the heads "Opium" and "Excise" is shown below:—

		Rs.
Opium	1892-93	1,51,30,460
	1893-94	1,97,29,984
Excise	1892-93	9,27,333
	1893-94	9,72,543

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The increase in the revenue has already been explained. The expenditure figures do not show any variations of importance.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

} With copies of the report.

The Agent to the Governor General at Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

} By letter.